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THE

Missionary Magazine

AND

CHRONICLE.

DEPARTURE OF THE "JOHN WILLIAMS" FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE Directors are happy in being able to announce that *the Missionary ship* having undergone a course of thorough and complete repair, will be ready to leave the port of London on her FIFTH voyage, by the middle of the present month. From the most competent judges, the Directors have received the assurance that the vessel is now as strong and sea-worthy as when launched, sixteen years ago. The friends of Missions have had abundant evidence that the Missionary ship has been, under God, the instrument of surpassing good to multitudes of the benighted Islanders of Polynesia, and we may cherish the strongest conviction that, on her future voyages, the same blessed influence will attend her.

The members of the Society will rejoice to learn that FIVE NEW MISSIONARIES, with their wives, will sail in the "John Williams" to reinforce the Polynesian Missions, and the Directors trust that thanksgiving will ascend to God, who has put it into the hearts of these young Brethren to go forth to this noble service, and earnest prayers be presented, that He may graciously grant to them a long and prosperous course of labour.

The renewed appeal to the juvenile friends of the Society, for the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the repairs and outfit of the "John Williams," has been answered with promptitude and zeal, and there is reason to expect, that when their contributions are all received, they will prove equal to the large but unavoidable outlay.

The "John Williams" is now lying in the West India Export Dock, and may be viewed by the friends of the Society between the hours of ten and four o'clock daily, from Monday the 5th, to Saturday the 10th of the present month, inclusive; but, to preserve order and prevent accidents, it will be necessary that children should, in every case, be accompanied by their parents, teachers, or friends.

It is specially requested that, as far as practicable, the contributions for the repairs of the ship may be forwarded to the Rev. Ebenezer Prout, Mission House, Blomfield Street, by the 15th of the present month.

HOMeward VOYAGE OF THE "JOHN WILLIAMS." EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE REV. JOHN INGLIS.

IN connection with the preceding announcement of the early departure of the Missionary ship, our readers will, we doubt not, be much gratified with the following extracts from a journal kept by the Rev. John Inglis, of her voyage homeward. The writer is a faithful and devoted Missionary in connection with the Society of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. He has laboured in the South Pacific for many years, first in New Zealand, and subsequently in the Island of Aneiteum, and he is now engaged in carrying a translation of the New Testament through the press in the language of the latter. His representations in the following extracts of life at sea are interesting and instructive, and the kind and Christian testimony which he bears to the character of his fellow voyagers, and to the officers of the "John Williams," cannot be read without gratitude and pleasure.

"London, July, 1860.

"We have had rather a long, but withal a safe, prosperous, and comfortable voyage home in the 'John Williams.' Our whole voyage from Aneiteum to London occupied thirty-two weeks and five days; but seventeen of these weeks were spent among the Islands before we began our homeward-bound voyage, properly so called. Our voyage from Raiatea, which, in point of time, is about equal to a voyage from Melbourne, was fifteen weeks and five days. The track of the ship is estimated at 16,000 miles, so that our average sailing was 1000 miles a week. * * *

MISSIONARY BEREAVEMENTS.

"At Tana, we found our warm and tender-hearted brother, Mr. Paton, weeping beside the solitary grave of his beloved Rachel and her little Benoni. When we came to Samoa we found a widow and her eight fatherless children weeping around the new-made grave of the deeply lamented Mr. Stallworthy. When we came to Mangaia we found Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Gill sorrowing for the loss of the two eldest of their four children. In less than one short week both had been cut off by croup; lovely blossoms untimely nipped by the cold frost of death. When we came to Raiatea, we found that Mr. J. Barff, of the adjoining island of Tahaa, a brother greatly beloved, was on the verge of the grave. On reaching London we learned that Mr. Barff died only two days after we sailed from Raiatea. In addition to all this, during the remarkably hot weather in the month of February, always the hottest month in the year in the South Sea Islands, and this last year unusually so, fever of a very malignant character broke out on board the "John Williams," and in less than three weeks cut off three of Mrs. Stallworthy's children, one son and two daughters, while two more of hers, and two of Mr. Turner's, were brought to the gates of death. May the Lord sustain and comfort the bereaved and widowed mother, and may all of us learn aright the lessons which such events are calculated and intended to teach us! * * *

CAPE HORN.

"After leaving the islands the health of all on board continued, in general, to be good during the whole of the voyage. Cape Horn, the extremity of the great

South American continent, is the *Ultima Thule* of these voyages, the region around which the voyager to and from Polynesia expects more than anywhere else to encounter cold and storms. In this respect we were singularly favoured; from the time that we left Raiatea till we had passed to the east of the Falkland Islands, we had, for the most part, fair winds and favourable weather. Indeed, we carried royals and studding sails almost the whole of the time, and only once did we sail under reefed topsails. For some weeks the cold was rather severe, especially to us who had almost all at once come into it out of the very hottest month of a tropical summer. But upon the whole it was bracing rather than oppressive. The latitude of Cape Horn is nearly the same as that of Glasgow. It was on a Sabbath afternoon that we saw the first land, a cluster of black rocks called Diego Ramirez. On the Monday we sailed along the south-east side of Staten Island. To the north and west it stretched away in a succession of low round hills, with one here and there, especially in the distance, rising up more in the shape of a pyramid, but all of them covered with snow; except where jagged crags rose up, or rocky precipices scowled down, dark, grim, and threatening. The sight was worth a whole volume of explanations to our island-born children. 'As white as snow' was now perfectly understood. Before this we had had a few showers of something between hail and sleet, and when it collected in small quantities on the deck they examined it with great interest. One would say, 'Is that snow? I always thought it was fine, like arrowroot.' Another would say, 'I always thought snow was like flour.' And a third would wind up the discussion by saying, 'It is not fine and soft, it is just like salt.'

"If the day was beautiful the evening was enchanting. At the southern extremity of these snow-clad hills the sun was becoming larger as he approached the horizon, and finally went down behind the ocean in a perfect blaze of glory, while the whole western sky was hung with masses of rich, gorgeous, golden clouds. It was a scene such as Turner would have transferred to his portfolio, and reproduced, in whole or in part, in some of his immortal landscapes.

"But night follows day, the house of mourning stands always near to the house of mirth; the darkest shadows are seen in the clearest sunshine. Contrast is one of the laws of suggestion. And so we remembered that beyond these snow-clad, sun-lit hills lay the wild wastes and the dreary, desolate creeks, where Captain Allen Gardiner and the other martyr missionaries of Patagonia, 'a band of men whose hearts God had touched,' had pined away amid cold and hunger, and literally perished of starvation. But as the brightest rainbows are produced on the darkest clouds, so their dying hours were cheered by hopes of heaven, brighter and far more glorious than all the enchanting beauty and dazzling splendour of that western sky. They saw the rainbow round about the throne. The angels who carried Lazarus to Abraham's bosom kept watch around their dying beds, and their Lord and Master awaited their arrival to place the crown of martyrdom on their head.

TRIALS OF FORMER MISSIONARY VOYAGERS.

"But although our captain was one of those fortunate men who sail round Cape Horn with royals set, he was not like those commanders whom Captain Fitzroy describes, 'who are inclined to cavil at, and doubt the description of Anson and other navigators, who were not only far less fortunate as to weather, but who had to deal with crazy ships, inefficient crews, and unknown shores, besides hunger,

thirst, and disease.' Captain Morgan, who so long commanded the mission vessels, the 'Camden' and the 'John Williams,' was once six weeks before he could double Cape Horn to the westward. Twenty-five years ago the 'Dunnottar Castle' carried out to the South Seas six missionaries, with their wives, the first mission party that were located on the Samoan group. Among them was Mr. Murray, the intimate friend of our late mission secretary, Dr. Bates. The vessel was badly found; the days were short, and the nights long; the cold was intense, and the ship was driven hither and thither by strong winds and high waves. There was no light in the vessel, except in the binnacle, to let the helmsman see the compass. For weeks the situation of the missionaries and their poor wives was miserable in the extreme. Baffled in every effort that he made to weather the Cape, the captain at last resolved to abandon the attempt, and to sail to the eastward, and reach Polynesia by way of the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. The missionaries requested him to allow them another day, that they might observe a part of it in special prayer to God for this object. This was agreed to. During the time they were engaged in these services, the motion of the vessel was such, that it was only by holding on to the table, and other fixtures in the cabin, that they could keep their places. They wrestled, like Jacob of old, with their covenant God, and the prayer of faith was both graciously heard and speedily answered. Before they had finished their last service they heard the strong voice of the captain rising high above both wind and waves, and calling out in tones, clear distinct, and animated, 'Square away the mainyard!' The wind had changed. Hope, quicker than magic, had reanimated the benumbed hands and frozen limbs of the seamen, the requisite changes in the sails were quickly made, and the vessel was soon running before the wind. * * *

FAVOURABLE PROGRESS.

"It was not till we came down to about 14 degs. S. latitude, that we fell in with the south-east trades. But when they blew steadily our sailing was rapid, and the motions of the ship easy. During one forty-eight hours we ran along upwards of 450 English miles. In 31 degs. S. lat. 32 degs. W. long., the 'John Williams' crossed to the track along which she had sailed in her outward-bound voyage in 1856. At this point, therefore, she had completed her circumnavigation of the globe. * * *

"We passed under the sun about $22\frac{1}{2}$ degs. N., near the tropic of Cancer. As we passed almost directly across the tropics, and were all well acclimated to tropical weather, and as the trade winds blew fresh the most of the time, we felt very little oppressed by the heat. Even when the sun was vertical, when at twelve o'clock we had no shadow, the air to us felt quite cool: showing that we judge of most things, and of none perhaps more so than of heat and cold, by their relative rather than their real qualities.

"On the 19th of June we sighted Corvo and Flores, the two most westerly islands of the Azores. The Azores are nine in number. They belong to Portugal. Oranges and lemons are two of their staple exports; great quantities of these are brought to England. The trade of the Azores was formerly a monopoly of Portugal, but it is now open to other countries; whence clothing, ironmongery, and other useful articles are imported: in return for which wine and fruits are the chief payments. The 'Atlantic Navigator' says, that 'from the mother country the payment of

its imports consisted principally in dispensations, indulgences, images of saints, sacred relics, &c.' When will Tetzels' occupation be gone? O that some Portuguese Luther would arise to overthrow such traffic, and lead them to seek justification by faith alone! The population of the Azores is estimated at 200,000. * * *

SIGHTS AT SEA.

"Where there is nothing but sky above and sea around for nearly four long months, almost everything that breaks the monotony is observed with care and hailed with satisfaction: be it the extreme of heat or the extreme of cold, storms or calms, clouds or sunshine, regions of solitude or regions teeming with marine life, fowls, fishes, or sea-weed. For a long distance on both sides of Cape Horn, our cold and dreary path was enlivened by the numbers of sea fowl that were continually flying in easy graceful gyrations around the ship: from the long strong-winged albatros which, with a sweeping flight like the condor of the Andes, careers around a vessel running ten knots an hour with as much apparent ease as if the ship were riding at anchor, down to the swallow-like petrel which, on light fantastic toe, trips along on the ever-moving surface of the waves. We caught one albatros which measured ten feet and a half from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. The condor is only twelve feet. At times numbers of Cape pigeons, of a beautiful clouded plumage, and other large sea birds, followed us, and sat frequently on the lee-way of the vessel, like a flock of ducks and geese in a pond, as if they really belonged to the ship, and were waiting to be fed with our crumbs. These sea fowl never fly along in a straight course; their flight is always more or less circular, and they seem to fly with almost no effort. No ship that sails the ocean has her sails trimmed to catch the wind so well as these fowls instinctively trim their wings. After passing the Falkland Islands, which, by the way, we did not sight, and getting away into mid-ocean, our feathered companions all left us. But the monotony was at times relieved by the spouting of a whale, the gambols of a school of porpoises, a shoal of flying-fish rising from the crest of a wave, or in smooth seas the fragile nautilus—the Portuguese man-of-war—gliding gently along. Thus every region of the ocean teems with life; everywhere there is some witness to attest to the passing voyager, the power, and wisdom, and goodness of the Creator and Governor of the world.

BEAUTIES OF THE STARRY HEAVENS.

"The sky, too, as well as the ocean, becomes an object of deep interest in a long voyage. The sun, moon, and stars are constantly changing their relative positions. From Cape Horn to the English Channel, every week the sun took up a new position with respect to us. For a few evenings every month, Jupiter and Venus seemed to play at something like hide-and-seek with the young moon. In the far south Orion appears as if his head were turned. He actually stands on his head, and his feet point to the zenith. At the equator he lies on his side, and our Aneiteum natives call him the 'canoe:' but as we approach the north, the hero slowly rises from his bed, resumes his normal attitude, and stands erect with sword, and shield, and shining girdle, arrayed in panoply complete. As we come within the tropics, the great bear is seen as if slowly and stealthily creeping along the edge of the northern horizon. In a few nights, as if waxing bolder, he is fairly up into the sky, and the head and shoulders of the little bear are seen rising out of the northern ocean, as if following in the ambitious footsteps of his now fearless-hearted

sire. We cross the line, and the pole star, which I had not seen for nearly sixteen years, shone clear and steady above the horizon, assuring us beyond a doubt that the whole northern firmament was within our field of vision. But alas! all earthly privileges are limited and partial; the fair constellations of the south began now to sink and disappear. Magellan's clouds vanished from our view. Night after night the Southern Cross sunk lower and lower, and finally set, to rise no more during our present voyage. The Comet on which the eyes of Europe and America are now fixed with so much interest, we saw for the first time on the evening of June 25. I must not, however, enlarge; but well might David say, 'When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, then say I, What is man?' 'The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handy-work;' and the Psalmist's exhortation is obeyed, 'Praise ye him, sun and moon; praise him, all ye stars of light.'

* SIGNALS AT SEA.

"From the time we came near Cape Horn till we reached home, we frequently saw both outward and homeward-bound vessels, and spoke to several of them by signals. Before we reached the line, all of us had letters prepared for our friends at the Antipodes, hoping that we might meet some outward-bound vessel thereabouts, and get them forwarded. But owing to the prevalency of easterly winds, we crossed the line three degrees farther to the west than where the outward-bound vessels generally cross it; on this account we fell in with no vessel, and having found no opportunity of forwarding our letters, they remained in our desks till we reached London. This is the first voyage I have made, in which I have seen a conversation carried on between ships by means of signals. This mode of telegraphing was invented or perfected by Captain Marryat, R.N. Every ship is, or should be, provided with one or more sets of signal flags, and a book, the universal code of signals. When ships meet, the following are some of the questions which are generally asked first:—'What is the name of your ship?' 'What port are you from, and to what port are you bound?' 'How many days are you out?' 'What is your longitude?' or 'What is your Greenwich time?' 'Will you report my ship at Lloyd's, or at the port to which you are bound?' 'I wish you a good voyage,' &c. When ships meet in mid-ocean, there is nothing which captains are in general more anxious to ascertain, than one another's longitude, or their Greenwich time. To show the perfection to which nautical instruments are now brought, and how surely a ship can be guided over the trackless ocean, I may briefly state our experience. On the 13th May, in latitude 20 degrees S., longitude 23 degrees W., we spoke the *Dream* of Glasgow, 61 days from Melbourne. We were 62 days from Raiatea. When the captains of the two ships compared their chronometers, they found the difference to be only *ten seconds!* thus giving only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of difference in the reckoning of their longitude.

"The 'John Williams' was well provided with nautical instruments. There were three chronometers on board: one belonging to the ship and two belonging to the captain. Captain Williams gave every encouragement to the study of navigation and afforded every facility in his power to all on board who wished to improve their nautical knowledge. Not only himself and his two officers, but at least four of the seamen,—two of them natives of Aitutaki, one of the Hervey Islands—were provided with sextants or quadrants; so that if either sun, moon, or stars were visible,

our position was daily ascertained, and our course laid down according to the most approved principles of navigation. The ship was then steered along the course laid down, with undeviating exactness as often as the wind left six points free on either side of it.

JUVENILE OCCUPATIONS.

“ We had seventeen children on board, so that every other week a birthday was occurring. These birthdays were always kept in a small way, after the scriptural and royal examples of Pharaoh and Herod, and supplied the juveniles with a little excitement. The education of the children went on steadily; but it was not deemed expedient to apply any very high steam pressure to develop their intellectual powers; there was no forcing, no cramming. In their circumstances, health was considered to be of more value than learning. It fell to my lot, three days in the week, for an hour each day, to exercise their minds on the mysteries of Cocker. I found the most of them, and I am not sure but I left them, most innocently ignorant of the nature and uses of the precious metals. So far as I could observe, they are nearly untainted with that which is the root of all evil, the love of money. But now that they are removed entirely from their own fair Elysian Isles, and are begun to mingle with all classes of this money-loving, money-seeking, money-making, and money-spending generation, who can tell how soon they may lose their native simplicity of character, and become infected with that *auri sacra fames*, that thirst for gold which even gold itself cannot allay. Their sports partook largely of a nautical character. The imitative faculties were actively developed; every process carried on in the ship was exhibited in play, from the taking of altitudes, which they did with mimic sextants, to the hoisting of flags and the pulling of ropes. Ship-building was carried on with great briskness during the whole voyage, and tiny vessels of every build and of every rig, and exhibiting every degree of skill in their construction, were constantly upon the stocks. Whatever else they may have learned, they have at least acquired such a familiarity with sea-faring terms as will enable the elder ones to speak or write, with comparative accuracy, on all points connected with ships and sea voyages—an attainment very rare among mere landmen.

“ We had public worship on board twice every Sabbath; also a Bible class for the seamen. We had a public prayer-meeting every Saturday evening, and worship night and morning for all on board who could, or would, attend. We have every reason to believe that these services were accompanied to a considerable extent by the Divine blessing.

TESTIMONIALS TO THE OFFICERS.

“ The vessel was well found in everything. Captain Williams did all that lay in his power to make us comfortable; both the officers and the seamen were respectful and obliging, the children were kept in admirable order, and in our excellent and highly esteemed fellow-passengers we had congenial and profitable society.

“ After the arrival of the ship in London the captain was presented with a copy of Bagster's ‘Bible its own Expositor,’ in three quarto volumes, superbly bound in morocco, enclosed in a very elegant case, and bearing the following inscription:—

‘ Presented to Captain WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS on the termination of his first voyage as Commander of the Missionary Barque “John Williams,” as an expression of Christian regard and esteem from his friends, the Missionaries in

Eastern and Western Polynesia.' Below this are inscribed the names of twenty-six missionaries, the contributors to the testimonial.

"Mr. Turpie, the first mate, was presented at the same time with a copy of Cobbin's Commentary on the Bible, in one large quarto volume, beautifully bound, and bearing a similar inscription, and accompanied with a list of the same names. Captain Williams was also presented with a beautiful telescope, and the first and second mates with an elegant pocket Bible each, from the Christian natives of Aitutaki, South Seas.

(Signed) "JOHN INGLIS."

CHINA.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF HUNG-JIN.*

ALTHOUGH our readers have already been made acquainted with the leading facts connected with the former life of this now distinguished Chinaman, we have not been able, hitherto, to supply an account so ample and consecutive of his early history, as that which is given in the "Overland Register," published at Hong-Kong, on the 25th of August last. The following particulars are extracted from that journal, and we are sure that they will awaken a lively and prayerful solicitude on behalf of a man so singularly raised, by the providence of God, to the highest post of honour and influence in the councils of the victorious leader of the Chinese insurgents.

"For the greater portion of four years, 1855—1858, there lived here, in connection with the London Mission, a Chinese, to whom the attention of strangers was sometimes called, as being a relative of the T'ae-p'ing Wang, leader of the rebellion which had established its head-quarters at Nanking. The man was commonly called Hung-Jin, and had previously been known and esteemed by the late Rev. Mr. Hamberg of the Swedish Mission, who received from him the information which he published, in 1854, under the title of 'Visions of Hung Siu-tshuen, and Origin of the Kwang-si Insurrection.' Mr. Hamberg had also sent him to Shanghae, that he might be in the way of an opportunity to proceed to Nanking, but after staying there several months, and finding communication with his friends impracticable, the intermediate country being all held by Imperial troops, he returned in the spring of 1855 to Hong-Kong. During his absence, Mr. Hamberg had died, and this circumstance threw him into the hands of the London Missionaries, who were the more willing to receive him, as the late Dr. Medhurst, with whom he had been in constant communication in Shanghae, had written to them in very high terms of his principles and capacity.

"He was at first employed as a teacher by the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, and subsequently was appointed a catechist and preacher. He soon established himself in the confidence and esteem of the members of the Mission, and the Chinese Christians connected with it. His literary attainments were respectable; his temper amiable

* The title which Hung-Jin bears among his countrymen, the Insurrectionists, is that of Kan Wang, i. e., the Shield King.

and genial; his mind was characterised by a versatility unusual in a Chinese. His knowledge of Christian doctrine was largely increased, and of the sincerity of his attachment to it there could be no doubt. His intercourse with Chinese Christians was what is termed *edifying*, calculated to promote their purity, and stimulate their zeal. With other Chinese, he was the proselytizer, fearlessly exposing their errors, and exhorting them to repent and believe the Gospel. Over young men his influence was peculiarly beneficial.

"In fact, whether the individuals were young or old, the case was as was once observed by Mr. Chalmers,—'Whenever you see any one having long and frequent intercourse with Hung-Jin, you may be sure there is something good going on in him.'

"In 1855, the province of Canton was seething with insurrection, and different parties of rebels who had become acquainted with Hung-Jin's antecedents and whereabouts, made application to him, and begged him to head their movement, in the name of the T'ae-p'ing dynasty. He would have nothing to do with them, however, partly because they professed no religious principles and were members of the Triad Society, and partly because his intercourse with the Missionaries had shaken his confidence even in the rebellion directed by his relative. As it gradually came out that portentous and blasphemous errors were being mixed up by Hung Sewts'uen, and the Eastern King, with the doctrines which they had first put forward, his sorrow was profound and bitter.

"The writer recollects hearing him say on one occasion, that success had turned their heads; that they had proved unequal to the work which they had undertaken; and that, indeed, he doubted whether the regeneration of China was likely to be promoted by any course of rebellion and violence. It was suggested to him that he should dismiss all thoughts of meddling with those who were given to change, and not merely content himself with, but find both the business and happiness of the remainder of his life, in simply preaching the gospel to his countrymen. The counsel was seriously revolved by him, and it is believed he schooled his mind into an approval of it, and strove sincerely to adopt it as his rule. But it would not do. The old rebel feelings—and there was much of patriotism, and something higher than patriotism, in them—only slumbered.

"In the beginning of 1858, Hung-Jin went up to Canton, and assisted at the opening of a place for public worship, within the walls, on the third Sabbath of February. It was the first time the gospel had been publicly and formally preached in the Chinese language in that city. He remained there, but, as the Missionaries returned to it, some were afraid that his antecedents would be discovered by the Mandarins, and connection with him prove rather injurious to their cause. It was thought advisable, therefore, that he should return to Hong-Kong, and shortly after, he determined to try and make his way to Nanking. He started for it, in disguise, in the beginning of June, passed through the Mei-ling Pass, and gradually worked his way to Hoo-pih.

"It now appears that he got to Nanking in the third month of last Chinese year, was kindly received by his old friend and patron Tae-ping-wang, who gazetted him in the following month 'as the King Kan, the skilful and loyal military counsellor, attached to the army of the Right of the Palace,' and, in fact, constituted him his minister-in-chief."

INVITATION OF HUNG-JIN TO MESSRS. EDKINS AND JOHN TO MEET HIM
IN THE CITY OF SOO-CHOW.

IN our last number we informed our readers that Messrs. Edkins and John had addressed a letter to HUNG-JIN, the near relation, and now the Chief Minister of the 'Celestial King' of the Chinese Insurgents, expressing their gratification at receiving tidings of his welfare, and their earnest hope that in his new and elevated position he maintained his Christian integrity. During last month a further communication has been received from the same Brethren, which we give below, and from which it will be seen that Hung-jin returned an interesting reply to their communication. His letter, which is dated from Soo-chow, stated that he had come from Nanking to that city in the hope that Messrs. Edkins and John would proceed thither to meet him; and it will be seen that they started without delay on this mission.

LETTER OF THE REV. JOSEPH EDKINS TO THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

"Shanghai, July 30th, 1860.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,—You were informed by the last mail that Hung-jin-kan, or Hung-jin, now promoted to the second place among the Tai-ping Revolutionists, was under the instruction of your Missionaries for several years. On learning recently the fact of his elevation to his present post, equivalent to that of Prime Minister to his cousin, the 'Celestial King,' we were anxious to know whether he retained his religious character and professions. We have now received information on this subject in letters from himself, and the Chung-wang—'Faithful King.' While we were planning a visit to Nanking in order to communicate with him, these letters stating that he is at Soo-chow, waiting for our arrival, reached us by a friendly hand. The friend who brought them conversed personally with the two kings, and heard from our old acquaintance that at least six Missionaries would be welcomed at Nanking.

"In Hung-jin's letter to me, he mentions that on proceeding two years since to Nanking, and visiting the king, he did not covet honour and dignity, but the opportunity of aiding in the spread of the Gospel. His desire was, that in every corner of the land idolatry may be destroyed, and all men return to the holy religion of God the Heavenly Father, and Jesus the Heavenly Brother.

"A few days, he adds, after reaching Nanking he was appointed to the rank of king. He felt unequal to this position of responsibility, from deficiency in knowledge and natural gifts, but he was at the same time very desirous to promote the diffusion of the true religion, to do which had long been the wish of his life.

"On meeting with his relative the Celestial King, and having daily conversations with him, he was struck by the wisdom and depth of his teaching, far transcending that of common men. Any knowledge and power that he has himself acquired, comes first from the lengthened instructions of his friends, the foreign Missionaries, followed by that which he has since acquired from the Celestial King.

"He then says, that on hearing from his colleague, the Chung-wang of Soo-chow, that he had received a communication from me discoursing on the true doctrine, he

took it to be a proof that men, who are of the same religious belief, have the same heart towards each other. He had, therefore, come to Soo-chow to have an interview, for which he urges me to come to that city.

"The Chung-wang has also written to Mr. John and myself in answer to our joint communication above referred to.

"He says in his letter that he had long heard respecting the English nation, that it followed the Heavenly religion, and had intended to write to learn the certainty of this by comparison of doctrines; but incessant war, and the difficulty of intercommunication had prevented. He was, therefore, extremely pleased to receive from us a statement respecting six important points in the true doctrine.

"Having received from us a written communication, he hopes that we will not be unwilling to proceed to Soo-chow to have a personal interview, especially since the Kan-wang, the cousin of the Celestial King, and the head of the administration, has come from Nanking to see us. Since we have crossed 20,000 miles of sea for the sake of propagating the true doctrine in China, he urges us not to refuse to come 80 miles to the city of Soo-chow.

"Mr. John and myself feel it our duty to accept this invitation, and hope to be able to set out to night.

"We are aware that doing so lays us open to criticism, but we regard the call as imperative to go and teach these people when they invite us, although they are doubtless in arms against the hitherto recognised Government. We go simply as Missionaries.

"We are also not unconscious that it is a difficult task which we have undertaken. To persuade the Tai-ping chiefs to resign their pretensions to a special divine revelation among themselves, and personally to their revered head, is what we must aim at. But it is doubtful whether the greatest delicacy and moderation in handling will accomplish this, while an attempt to do so in any spirit of irritating contradiction would certainly fail. Independently of this, we hope to do good by advising fuller instruction in Christianity to be given to all the adherents of the Tai-ping dynasty, by urging them to prevent all robber-like deeds of violence by their followers (of which there are many), by inculcating justice, mercy, and charity; by giving them copies of the Scriptures and other books; and by furnishing them with additional information on religious faith and practice. May God grant us wisdom to do all this well.

"Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) "JOSEPH EDKINS.

"Rev. Dr. Tidman."

VISIT OF MISSIONARIES TO SOO-CHOW.

CONFERENCES WITH HUNG-JIN.

The result of this visit is given in the following deeply interesting communication of the Rev. Griffith John, dated Shanghae, August 16, 1860.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,—By the last mail you were informed that two letters had just been received from Soo-chow; one from Hung-jin, the Kan-wang, to Mr. Edkins, and another from the Chung-wang, to Mr. Edkins and myself, inviting us both to Soo-chow, to meet the former king. We felt that only one course of action was left

open to us as Christian Missionaries. We were exceedingly anxious to have an interview with this man, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth on various points of interest—of encouraging him in his praiseworthy endeavours to correct the errors connected with the movement—of learning what might be done towards spreading the truth among his people—and of suggesting plans and improvements for his consideration. With this object we left Shanghai on the 30th ult., accompanied by three other brother Missionaries. Before starting, we were told that large bands of the country people were gathered here and there for the purpose of harassing the rebels in their movements, and that travelling was extremely dangerous in those parts. We were surprised to find, however, that the last Imperialist station was only ten miles from Shanghai, and that from this point to Soo-chow there was not a man to oppose their march. At one point we passed a floating bridge, which had been constructed by the Insurgents, and left in charge of some of the country people. A proclamation was put up on shore, exhorting the people to keep quiet, attend to their avocations, and bring in presents as obedient subjects. One of the country people remarked, as we were passing along, that the proclamation was very good, and that if the rebels would but act accordingly, everything would be all right. 'It matters very little to us,' said he, 'who is to be the Emperor—whether Hien-fung or the Celestial King, provided we are left in the enjoyment of our usual peace and quiet.' Such, I believe, is the universal sentiment among the common people. A part of the bridge was taken off to allow our boats to pass through; after which, it was closed again very carefully. The country people were, for the most part, at their work in the fields as usual. The towns and villages presented a very sad spectacle. These once flourishing marts are entirely deserted, and thousands of the houses are burnt down to the ground. Here and there a solitary old man or old woman may be seen moving slowly and tremblingly among the ruins, musing and weeping over the terrible desolation that reigns around. Together with such scenes, the number of dead bodies that continually meet the eye, were indescribably sickening to the heart. It must not be forgotten, however, that most of the burning is done by the Imperialists before the arrival of the Insurgents, and that what is done by the latter is generally in self-defence, and that more lives are lost by suicide than by the sword. Though the deeds of violence perpetrated by the Insurgents are neither few nor insignificant, still they would compare well with those of the Imperialists. The people generally speak well of the old rebels. They say that the old rebels are humane in their treatment of the people, and that *the mischief is done by those who have but recently joined them*. We were glad to find that, both at Soo-chow and Kwun-shan, the country people were beginning to go among them fearlessly to sell; and that they were paid the full value for every article. We were told at the latter place that to sell to the rebels is good trade, as they give three and four cash for what they formerly got only one cash. Their most difficult task is that of winning the confidence of the people, and establishing order. In this they have hitherto signally failed. Their recent brilliant victories, and consequent large territorial acquisitions, will enable them to give more time and attention to this point. They have proved themselves equal to the work of destruction; it remains to be seen whether they will display as much talent in the work of re-organization—by far the most difficult task.

"We reached Soo-chow early on the 2nd inst., and had an interview with the Kan-wang on the same day. He appeared in a rich robe and gold embroidered

crown, surrounded by a number of officers, all of whom wore robes and caps of red and yellow silk. On our entering he stood up and received us with a hearty shake of the hand. He said that our visit made him very happy, and that his heart was quite set free. He then made kind inquiries about his old friends in Shanghae, both native and foreign. He was much pleased to hear of the progress of the Gospel at Amoy; of the recent accession of converts to the Church in the neighbourhood of Canton and Hong-Kong; and of the late revival in the West. 'The kingdom of Christ,' said he, 'must spread and overcome every opposition; whatever may become of the celestial dynasty, there can be no doubt concerning this matter.' He then put off his crown and robe, and dismissed his officers; after which we had a free and confidential conversation on various points. We gladly accepted an invitation to dine with him. Before partaking of the viands prepared for us, he proposed that we should sing a hymn and pray together. Having selected one of Dr. Medhurst's hymns, he himself started the tune; and sang with remarkable correctness, warmth, and energy. After a short prayer offered up by Mr. Edkins, we sat at table. The conversation turned almost exclusively upon religious subjects; in fact, he did not seem to wish to talk about anything else. He seemed to feel very grateful to Dr. Legge, Messrs. Chalmers, Hamberg, Edkins, and others, for their past kindness to him. He told us that his object in leaving Hong-Kong for Nanking, was solely to preach the Gospel to the subjects of the celestial dynasty; and that on his arrival he begged permission of his cousin to be allowed to do so. The chief, however, would not hear of it; but insisted upon his immediate promotion to the rank of king. Though thoroughly devoted to the new dynasty, and determined to live or die with it, he told us repeatedly that he was much happier when employed as a Native Assistant at Hong-Kong, than now, notwithstanding the dignity conferred upon him and the authority with which he is invested. We were escorted on horses to our boat at a late hour.

"We visited him again on the following day. On our arrival at his residence, we found a foreign merchant waiting upon him, and the Kan-wang considerably agitated in mind. The reason of this we afterwards learnt was, that he had heard that the letters which he had sent to the representatives of foreign powers at Shanghae had not been opened; and that the city was held by English as well as French soldiers. The first he spoke of as a personal insult to himself, and the second as a direct violation of the principle of neutrality which foreigners should adopt between the two contending parties. * * *

"Though we told him that these were matters with which we, as *Missionaries*, had nothing to do, still we could not but feel a secret sympathy with him.

"After the merchant had left, we had a very interesting conversation with him, on various matters, but especially the character of Taeping Wang, the chief. Before separating, he proposed that we should commend each other to the care of Almighty God, and invoke His blessing in prayer. After singing a hymn, he engaged in prayer. His prayer was exceedingly appropriate, fervent, and scriptural. He prayed that all the idols might perish, that the temples should be converted into chapels, and that pure Christianity should speedily become the religion of China. This was a most interesting spectacle—a spectacle never to be forgotten. We parted again with a hearty shake of the hand. We were escorted to the boat, as on the previous day. A present of a goat and some fowls followed us, from the Kan-wang. Having now done what we purposed to do, we turned our faces homewards. We reached home

on the 5th inst., in safety, deeply sensible of the kindness of our Heavenly Father towards us and our families during our absence.

“We were all much pleased with the Kan-wang. His knowledge of Christian truth is remarkably extensive and correct. He is very anxious to do what he can to introduce pure Christianity among his people, and to correct existing errors. He says, however, that he can do but very little actively in this work, and that hence he is very anxious to get as many Missionaries as possible to Nanking, to teach the people. ‘I cannot do much,’ said he; ‘but if you will come, I will get you chapels, exhort the people to attend, and will attend myself regularly. He has prepared a prayer for the use of the soldiers, which is remarkably good. He wished us to prepare a series of simple prayers for general distribution. We took with us a number of copies of the whole Bible, and a good selection of tracts—all publicly delivered to his care. These will, I have no doubt, do their work among not a few. He expressed his opinion that the Chief is a pious man, notwithstanding all his errors. He devoutly worships God, and is a constant reader of the Scriptures. The Bible and the ‘Pilgrim’s Progress’ seem to be his favourite books. The Kan-wang thinks that much may be done, in course of time, towards putting him right on various points. It is very gratifying to find that he does hold the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the inspired Word of God, and the standard of faith. We were very sorry to learn that piety has materially declined since their arrival at Nanking, and that even Húng-jin himself has given in on one or two points, such as polygamy. We ought to remember this man at the Throne of Grace, and earnestly pray God that he may be kept from apostacy. He is exposed to ten thousand temptations, of which we have but the faintest conception. Though these men will teach a Christianity of some fashion, whatever may become of him, we all feel that the progress of pure and undefiled religion does depend, to a great extent, upon Hung-jin.

“The city of Sung Kiang has been retaken by the rebels, and the infant Church there is scattered again. I am afraid it will be a long time before it will assume its former flourishing aspect. Very little is done here, except among the Nanking refugees. The people are so very excited, that nothing can be done among them just now. Mr. Edkins and myself have from 150 to 200 refugees under our instructions. I hope that the hearts of a few of them, at least, will be opened to receive the truth in its simplicity, and will bring forth fruit meet unto repentance. Pray that this wild chaos may speedily be reduced into order, and that the Sun of Righteousness may soon dawn upon this land with healing in His wings.

“Yours most truly,

“Rev. Dr. Tidman.”

(Signed)

“G. JOHN.

It is an occasion of the deepest regret, that subsequently to the interview of our Missionary with Hung-jin, the Kan-wang, the insurgents attacked the city of Shanghae, from which they were repulsed chiefly by the united forces of Great Britain and France; and it is much to be feared that this encounter will interrupt further intercourse with the insurgents, and possibly prevent, for the present, any favourable issue to the visit of our Brethren.

AMOY.

PREPARATION OF A NATIVE MINISTRY.

OUR Missionary Brethren in China have manifested an intense desire to increase the number and raise the qualifications of their Native Agents. With this view they have adopted means for giving to the most intelligent and promising of their converts a suitable course of educational training. At SHANGHAI, Messrs. Edkins and John, in a recent communication, inform the Directors that they had several Christian young men to whom they were giving such preparatory instructions, and we have been gratified to learn that at AMOY also, the Rev. W. K. Lea, has formed a class of Native Students, whom he is carrying through a course of useful learning and Christian Theology. Too much importance cannot be attached to such labours. We cherish the sanguine hope, that with God's blessing these efforts will prepare for the service of Christ in China an effective band of Native Evangelists.

EXTRACT FROM SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMOY MISSION.

"July 2nd, 1860.

"THE institution for training Native Converts is now fairly in operation. Six members of the Church are giving their whole time to the work of preparation for evangelistic labour. With one exception, they are all young men, although they have been professing Christians for a sufficient length of time to test their consistency and adaptation for the work. The expenditure connected with the board and education of these students will form a considerable item in the account of the Mission; still we believe our friends at home will regard the work as one of sufficient importance to justify the outlay. It is impossible to work effectively in the extension of the Mission inland, unless men are found qualified to take charge of the Stations it may be desirable to occupy. We estimate the expenses of the institution at the present time, at about thirty dollars per month. The Chinese Teacher receives seven dollars per Chinese (lunar) month. The students from two to five dollars each, according to their circumstances. This can scarcely be considered extravagant. Not one of them but could better himself by seeking some other employment. Two of the youths have spent several years abroad—one in Australia, the other in America. Both have been willing to forego lucrative situations, to engage in the work of the Lord, in which they receive but just sufficient for their maintenance. The two young men who accompany Mr. Lea in his country work are also receiving instruction whenever they are in Amoy. About an hour a day is given to the Chinese classics. For the rest, the Bible is made the chief book. Some attention is also given to elementary science. It may be well to state that the instruction is wholly in the vernacular. We must be content with small things at present. The want of Native Preachers for work in the interior is so pressing, that it will be necessary to bring some of the students into active work as soon as possible. At present, these young men are under Mr. Lea's care. In his absence from Amoy, Mr. J. Stronach will take charge of them so far as his other duties will permit."

SOUTH AFRICA.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NEW MISSION STATION IN THE COUNTRY OF
THE MATEBELE.

AFTER a trial of patience somewhat prolonged, we are thankful in being able to lay before the friends of the Society the following cheering intelligence, recently received from our venerable and honoured Brother, the Rev. Robert Moffat, and one of his junior associates, the Rev. Thos. Thomas. Although the tidings have been long in coming, owing to the remoteness of the Mission in the interior, and the great difficulty of transmitting intelligence, yet it is in all respects as gratifying as could have been anticipated, and justifies the expectation that the Matebele under the despotic rule of Moselekatse, may hereafter, through the Divine blessing, feel the benign and saving power of the Gospel.

We regret that no information has hitherto been received from the Rev. H. Helmore and his brother Missionaries, appointed to form a Station among the Makololo on the north of the Zambesi. There is reason to believe that they were hindered in their progress, both by the want of water and the exhausted state of their oxen; but there is no ground to apprehend that they have been overtaken by any disaster affecting their personal safety; and we hope very shortly to report their arrival at their distant destination.

EXTRACTS OF LETTER FROM REV. ROBERT MOFFAT TO THE FOREIGN SECRETARY,
UNDER DATE NYATE (MATEBELE COUNTRY), MAY 8TH, 1860.

“THE Matebelean interpreters, for whom we had so long and so often made application to Moselekatse, lately arrived, and were sent to the Station to be at the disposal of the Teachers. Their arrival was a great relief to the minds of all, as it was difficult to account for the tardiness of the king in not at once ordering them to head quarters. He had never once offered an objection to their coming to assist in acquiring the language and interpreting to the people. On the Sabbath following, I went with Mr. Sykes and addressed a congregation of Matebele in the large fold, Moselekatse being present. He requested, as Mr. S. would soon leave, that he might come on the following Sabbath, and that all the Kuruman singers of our camp would also attend, as he liked the music of God. Last Sabbath all went, myself excepted, having caught a severe cold. A still larger congregation attended to an address from Mr. S. The king, desirous of a second service in the afternoon, Mr. Thomas attended, while John Moffat officiated in our little village, and he also will have an opportunity next Lord's Day of addressing the Matebele. The Brethren, and indeed all our people, expressed their astonishment and delight at the numbers collected to hear the Word of God, and the profound attention and decorum manifested through the whole of the services. The interpreters are, as may be expected, rather imperfect, and the king, who understands a good deal of Sichuana, and possesses also a large share of the knowledge of the doctrines of the Word of

God, sometimes helped the interpreter with suitable words in the Setebele language, to the great satisfaction of his admiring subjects!

“We have abundant cause for gratitude to the God of the spirits of all flesh, who has thus far made our way plain, in granting us honour in the eyes of such a despot, and among a people the terror of the neighbouring tribes. The king has been liberal and kind in abundantly supplying our wants, and but for his liberality, with such a company as ours, we should have cut a sorry figure, having neither ox, sheep, nor goat to slaughter, and a very scanty supply of articles for barter suited to Moselekatse’s market. If our patience has been a little exercised, it is none the worse; nor will it suffer if tried again. I have seen nothing yet to try our faith severely; but Satan has got a seat here with a broad base, and he will not suffer his kingdom to be trenced upon without a struggle; and, as I have said and written again and again, ‘this Mission will require more faith, patience, and prudence, than any other in Southern Africa, except that of the Zulus.’ But I must conclude this hasty letter, and will give you particulars on some points on my return to the Kuruman. Perhaps I may be able to leave in the course of a month. I have still a good deal to do, and I am well aware that Moselekatse will, as formerly, rack his brains in devising means to prolong my stay. He looks well—evidently improved in health from the cold weather.

“I had nearly forgot to mention that the ten messengers sent with letters and papers to the Makololo Brethren have lately returned. Though they appear to have waited long, neither Dr. Livingstone nor the Brethren had arrived, but both were expected. In answer to a verbal message sent to Sekeleta, he promises to send some of his people hither as soon as they *do* arrive at Linyanti.”

The subjoined Extracts, from a Letter dated April 30, of the Rev. Thomas Thomas, one of the fellow-labourers of Mr. Moffat, wear the same cheering aspect.

“You are aware that I, together with Mr. Sykes, Mr. Moffat and his son, have been here for the last six months. During the first two months our prospects as Missionaries were enveloped in dark and threatening clouds. In the beginning of the third, things became more favourable; the darkness to a degree was dispelled, and some of the difficulties which had surrounded us disappeared. But though some obstacles were removed, yet we had gained but little ground towards the great object for which we had come to this degraded people, until lately, when two men were sent to us by the king to interpret for us, and through whom we have already begun to preach to the Matebele, and by whose assistance, I hope soon to be able to address these poor and perishing natives in their own language. It should be understood, however, that ever since we arrived in the country, we have constantly preached in the Sichuana language, which language many of the Matebele understand. But the fact that we have now succeeded in getting interpreters, through whom we can tell the people about the Saviour, has given us new encouragement to go forward, and has strengthened our faith in Him who has promised to be with His people always. We have reason to believe that He is preparing the hearts of these poor creatures to receive the Gospel.

“I went to see the king this morning, and after I had spoken to him on our relation to God and His Son Jesus, I told him how great the love of our Divine

Father was towards him and his people, in sending them Christian Teachers; and how anxious all the friends, who had sent me to tell him and his people the wonders of redeeming love, were to see them happy, for time, and for eternity. In reply, he wished me to tell them that his heart was full of thanks to them for taking pity upon him, and his people—that he has received me with all his soul—that his heart is white towards me—and that he will do all in his power to assist me in my great work.”

RAROTONGA.

AMONG all the Islands of the South Pacific into which the blessings of Christianity have been introduced by the agents of our Society, none is invested with greater interest than Rarotonga, the chief island of the Hervey Group. The introduction of the Gospel by Papehia, the heroic Raiatean Evangelist who hazarded his life amongst the ignorant and infuriated Natives whom he sought to save—the subsequent entire abolition of idolatry—and the progressive increase and consolidation of the Church of Christ—are facts upon which every Christian mind must dwell with wonder and delight. The present moral and religious condition of the people presents an aspect perhaps unequalled on any spot of the same limited extent on the face of the globe. The entire population scarcely amounts to three thousand souls, and of these, it will be seen from the subsequent report of the Rev. George Gill, that nearly half of the adults are in fellowship with the Church of Christ; nearly another third, consisting of the Juvenile classes, are receiving useful and religious instruction in the Schools. The contributions of the islanders for the support and furtherance of the Gospel for the last year amounted to £135; and the number of Evangelists educated in the Institution, and sent forth in the service of Christ, has exceeded 200 individuals. These are blessed realities, demanding thankfulness to the God of all grace, whose power and mercy have triumphed over these former victims of ignorance, degradation, and cruelty, and have raised them to the dignity of men, and the purity and happiness of His own children.

REVIEW OF THREE YEARS' MISSIONARY LABOURS, BY THE REV.
GEORGE GILL.

“TO THE REV. DR. TIDMAN.

Rarotonga, Feb. 1, 1860.

“My dear Sir,—I shall enclose the minutes of our Committee, upon the general affairs in connection with the Institution at Rarotonga, and at the same time embrace this occasion to communicate a few particulars respecting the general state of our Mission.

“In all the Stations on this island, our labours were for a long time directed to the examination of a great number of candidates for Church fellowship, and a corresponding number of persons seeking re-admission to the same privileges.

“During our residence here, from March, 1857, up to December, 1859, 308 individuals have been admitted to Church fellowship. It is alike pleasing and encouraging to record that nearly two-thirds of this number were from the younger part of the people. The other part consisted of those who desired re-admission, which we cordially gave, after receiving the best evidence we could obtain of their true and sincere repentance, and subsequent general consistency in their daily life and conduct.

“The total number of Church Members at the commencement of the year, enrolled as in full standing, was NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE. This embraces the *Five Churches* now organized in Rarotonga, viz., *Avarua, Avorangi, Ngatangia, Matavera, and Titikaveka.*

“When the duties of the press would not allow me to visit the Stations so regularly as I could have desired, I was accustomed to arrange for the candidates from the respective villages to meet me upon a given day at our own Station, and thus individually to converse with those whose hearts were, we hoped, truly awakened to a serious anxiety respecting their eternal interests. Those who have long studied Native character, Native habits of thought and feeling, are extremely jealous of what may often appear so promising and genuine in their profession; and we cannot be too cautious in receiving the details of Native feeling and experience, and in no case to admit to the privileges of Church fellowship until we are conscientiously satisfied of the truth and sincerity of the applicant.

“*The Institution for Native Teachers in Rarotonga* is still deserving, and urgently demands, the steady and constant support of the Board and the Christian public. In consulting the records of its past position and results, I find that since its organization in 1839, upwards of *Two Hundred* individuals have been enrolled as Students preparing for the important work of conveying the knowledge of Christ to the islanders in Western Polynesia, as well as of establishing the churches already formed in and near our own group. There are not a few honourable and useful Native Teachers who were appointed to their office without having passed through the curriculum of the Institution. They were trained and educated by their respective Missionaries long before the Institution was formed, and they have not in any case disappointed the highest hopes of their friends. Some of them are now enfeebled by age and disease, but beloved and honoured for their works' sake.

“The following summary of Institution records may interest our friends:—

“Died at their posts of labour	-	-	-	-	22
Murdered at their posts of labour	-	-	-	-	6
Died in the Institution or on their return home	-	-	-	-	10
Left their Stations on account of ill health	-	-	-	-	6
Left the Institution do. do.	-	-	-	-	5
Discontinued, as incompetent, &c.	-	-	-	-	10
Superannuated	-	-	-	-	6
Dismissed	-	-	-	-	15
Labouring in the Islands of the Pacific	-	-	-	-	92
In the Institution	-	-	-	-	36

“There are numbers still anxious for admission, but our accommodation is limited, and we do not feel justified, without the sanction of the Board, to increase

expense. You will be gratified to learn that Isaiah, who visited England with my brother in 1853, returned to his home in safety, and after one year's attendance to the duties and instructions in the Institution, was ordained as Assistant Teacher in connection with Rupe at the Avorangi Station. He has hitherto worn well, and promises continuance to repay the care and prayerful solicitude which have been exercised towards him in years past, not only by his friends the Missionaries, but by many warm-hearted friends in England. * * *

"We most sincerely hope that the 'John Williams' will return to these seas with a reinforcement of European labourers, and thus shall we be prepared, awaiting the openings and the leadings of Divine Providence, to enter upon new spheres where, by the help of God's Spirit, similar triumphs must attend us, as in years past.

"Commending these particulars to your affectionate and prayerful consideration,

"I am,

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

"GEORGE GILL."

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.

AMONG the sacred duties enjoined upon the Christian Church by her Divine Saviour and Lord, one of the most obvious is that of supporting and extending the ministry of the Gospel. This duty was well understood and cheerfully performed by the primitive believers, and in our own times it has been successfully enjoined by our faithful Missionaries upon the Churches of Christ gathered from among the heathen. Many of these have become not only self-supported, but valuable auxiliaries in diffusing the blessings of salvation among their benighted countrymen, and in the dark regions beyond them. As an illustration, we adduce the following List of Free-will Offerings of the Native Christians in the Navigators' Islands (Samoa) for the support and diffusion of Christianity, in the year 1859.

	£	s.	d.
Contributions to the London Missionary Society—Cash	610	9	4
Value of Contributions in Oil	60	0	0
For the Support of Native Evangelists	500	0	0
For the Purchase of Bibles, School Books, &c.	330	15	8
	<hr/>		
	£1501	5	0
	<hr/>		

Now when we consider that it is not more than five-and-twenty years since the first European Missionary landed in these Islands—that the influence of Paganism in which the Natives were born and nourished, is invariably to promote indolence and selfishness—and that the resources of these Christianized Islanders are so limited, that, compared with British Christians, they must be regarded as poor, if not destitute; we cannot but

acknowledge the powerful and benign influence of the Gospel which has thus transformed their nature and rendered them examples, even to ourselves, of Christian love and liberality. Were the influence of the same principles displayed with equal power by the Churches of our own country, in proportion to their ample resources, the treasury of the Lord would be full to overflowing, and the messengers of salvation to the perishing heathen might be increased manifold; and when the Spirit is poured forth from on high and the promised age of peace and glory to Zion shall arrive—"for brass, saith the Lord, I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron. Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the ships of Tarshish first, to bring thy sons from far, their silver and their gold with them, unto the name of the Lord thy God, and to the Holy One of Israel, because He hath glorified thee."

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

Rev. A. Chisholm, Mrs. Chisholm, and four children, accompanied by Mrs. Stallworthy and five children, and Mrs. J. Barff and two children, from Raiatea, South Pacific, in the "Phenician," 2nd October.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From 15th September to 13th October, 1860, inclusive.

Legacy of the Late Seth Smith, Esq., per C. E. Smith, Esq., W. S. Smith, Esq., and B. W. Smith, Esq., less duty 900 0 0	For Africa 0 2 7 6l. 0s. 1d.	Dunstable. Rev. S. E. Dodge. Mr. T. Squire, Treasurer. Lord's Day Collec- tions..... 4 6 11 Public Meeting..... 2 2 6 Mr. Squire.....(D.) 0 10 0	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. South Auxiliary, per Mr. W. Butler. Beaconsfield. Rev. D. Mossop. Collection for China 2 2 0 Ditto, per Sabbath School..... 0 11 6
Charles Edward Smith, Esq.,(D.) 100 0 0	Westminster Chapel. Per Mr. Binge. For the Chinese Mission. Sermons..... 35 10 8 Meeting..... 4 12 0 Miss Gibson, Glas- gow 1 0 0 41l. 2s. 8d.	Boxes. A Friend..... 0 8 0 Mrs. Squire..... 1 1 0 Mrs. J. Osborn 1 0 0 John Elliott..... 0 13 2 Phoebe Burt..... 0 12 3 Miss Willoughby..... 0 11 3 Miss D. Batchelar..... 0 10 10 Miss Varney..... 0 10 8 Miss Harriss..... 0 8 0 Mrs. Kent..... 0 7 8 Miss C. Bettie..... 0 7 3 Miss A. Scott..... 0 5 11 Fred. Horn..... 0 5 7 Mrs. Mullins..... 0 5 8 Miss Cox..... 0 5 0 Miss Gravestock..... 0 6 0 Anna Hollis..... 0 4 10 School..... 0 3 9 Miss C. Taylor..... 0 3 6 Mrs. Gibby..... 0 3 1 Miss Allen..... 0 3 4 Select Class..... 0 2 9 Mrs. Bull..... 0 1 3 George Odell..... 0 1 2 Lucy Ray..... 0 0 1 Eleanor Donne..... 0 0 7 Fractions..... 0 0 7 Exs. 9s. 8d.; 16l. 3s.	Boxes. Mrs. Owen..... 2 14 2 Miss H. Hitchcock..... 0 7 0 Helen Mossop..... 1 16 0 Girls' School..... 0 5 0 Boys' ditto..... 0 9 6 Missionary Sermons 9 0 6 Ditto Meeting..... 3 0 1 Exs. 15s. 6d.; 19l. 10s. 3d.
A Thank-offering for tid- ings of a Brother, supposed to be dead, through the kindly information of the Rev. George Gill, to be laid out for the Schools, or in any way Mrs. Gill may deem right 5 0 0	Collected by Mrs. Dennis, for a Native Boy at Nager- coil. Miss Bowler..... 0 4 0 Miss Minter..... 0 4 4 Mrs. Pile..... 0 4 4 Mr. Elgar..... 0 1 3 Small Sums..... 0 6 4 Mrs. Dennis, sen.,..... 0 19 0 Mr. Geo. Dennis..... 1 0 0 3l.	Great Marlow. Rev. T. Styles. Contributions..... 4 3 11	Great Marlow. Rev. T. Styles. Contributions..... 4 3 11
Mr. T. Page.....(D.) 10 0 0 C. B. G. 0 10 0	BEDFORDSHIRE. Bedford. Bunyan Meeting. Rev. J. Jukes and Rev. J. J. Insull. Mr. R. Thompson, Treas. Collected by Miss H. Smith and Mrs. Everitt, for Mrs. A. Corbold's School..... 5 0 0 Collected by Mr. W. G. Aston, for the Rev. W. J. Gard- ner's School, King- ston, Jamaica..... 5 0 0 10l.	Mr. J. Wright, Mar- low Mills.....(A.) 1 1 0	CUMBERLAND. Auxiliary Society. Per W. Wilson, Esq. Alston. Rev. E. E. Long. Missionary Sermons 4 4 1 Public Meeting..... 2 0 9 Garrigill, ditto..... 1 14 5 Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars..... 3 6 10 Collected by Ladies. 3 16 0 Exs. 7s. 3d.; 14l. 15s. 4d.
Bishopgate Chapel, Ladies' Branch, per Mrs. Manner- ings..... 12 16 7 Juvenile Auxiliary..... 5 12 1 For the Native Teacher, Edward Manning..... 6 8 9 24l. 17s. 5d.	Falcon Square. Silver Street Juve- nile Tract and Mis- sionary Society ... 1 0 0	CUMBERLAND. Auxiliary Society. Per W. Wilson, Esq. Alston. Rev. E. E. Long. Missionary Sermons 4 4 1 Public Meeting..... 2 0 9 Garrigill, ditto..... 1 14 5 Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars..... 3 6 10 Collected by Ladies. 3 16 0 Exs. 7s. 3d.; 14l. 15s. 4d.	CUMBERLAND. Auxiliary Society. Per W. Wilson, Esq. Alston. Rev. E. E. Long. Missionary Sermons 4 4 1 Public Meeting..... 2 0 9 Garrigill, ditto..... 1 14 5 Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars..... 3 6 10 Collected by Ladies. 3 16 0 Exs. 7s. 3d.; 14l. 15s. 4d.
Mrs. Casterton (D.) 20 0 0	Kingsland. Middleton Road. Auxiliary, per Mr. M. Young. General..... 5 14 0 For China..... 0 3 6	BERKSHIRE. George Palmer, Esq. (A.) 2) 0 0 Mr. G. W. Palmer (A.) 1 0 0 Mr. A. Palmer.....(A.) 1 0 0 22l.	CUMBERLAND. Auxiliary Society. Per W. Wilson, Esq. Alston. Rev. E. E. Long. Missionary Sermons 4 4 1 Public Meeting..... 2 0 9 Garrigill, ditto..... 1 14 5 Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars..... 3 6 10 Collected by Ladies. 3 16 0 Exs. 7s. 3d.; 14l. 15s. 4d.

Missionary Boxes.	
M. Black	0 4 7
S. Bouch	0 5 0
E. Sharp	0 9 0
Sunday School	0 4 7
Another	0 3 2
Exs. 1s. & 10s.	

Cockermouth.

Rev. W. Southwick.	
Juvenile Society.	
Collected by—	
Master R. E. Banks	1 10 9
Miss Dora Brown	1 2 9
Mrs. Fletcher	0 4 10
Miss S. A. Hodgson	3 19 0
Miss A. E. Huddart	1 4 2
Miss S. Irwin	1 7 8
Miss M. Ivison	1 2 4
Collection after Sermon	7 10 0
Public Meeting	4 0 0
Exs. 6s. & 21s. 15s. 6d.	

Whitehaven.

Rev. Wm. Place.	
Juvenile Association.	
Collected by—	
Miss Higgins	1 3 0
Miss Agnes Kitchin	2 3 0
Miss Margt. Kitchin	1 0 0
Miss Cath. Lowden	1 13 6
Miss Margaret McGowan	3 3 8
Miss Mary Fox	0 17 6
Miss Ruth Woolf	0 4 1
Collected after Sermons	40 5 8
Collection in Sabbath School	2 10 0
Collection at Public Meeting	18 10 4
Exs. 13s. & 71s. 19s. 9d.	

Workington.

Annual Sermons	4 2 10
Public Meeting	2 8 3
A Sunday Scholar's Missionary Box	0 5 4
Subscriptions.	
Mrs. Westray	1 7 0
Mrs. Moody	1 7 0
Miss Smith	10 6 0
Miss Sanderson	0 2 0
A Friend	0 2 0
For the Ship	0 11 7
Exs. 8s. & 10s. 13s.	
	129 3 7

DERBYSHIRE.

Charleyworth.	
Per Mr. Cooper.	
Missionary Boxes.	
Mr. Thos. Goodwin	0 3 0
John J. Cooper	0 2 6
John Neale	0 6 1
William Hopkinson	0 5 6
Joseph Booth	0 5 6
Samuel S. Lord	0 2 8
Joe Thornly	0 1 5
Joe Nuttal	0 9 2
Charles W. Shaw	0 0 6
Mary Cooper	0 2 10
Ann Booth	0 2 9
Mary Dewsnap	0 2 4
Hannah Howard	0 1 6
Juvenile Missionary Meeting	2 17 1
Exs. 2s. 3d. & 10s. 2s. 1d.	

Matlock Bath.

Rev. W. Tiler.	
Collected by—	
Public Meeting	5 3 9
By Mrs. Tiler and Miss M. Skidmore.	2 17 0
Rev. W. Tiler	5 0 0
R. Chadwick, Esq.	1 1 0
N. Whentcroft, Esq.	1 0 0
Mrs. Broadfoot	0 10 6
Miss M. Skidmore	0 5 0
Mrs. Stone	0 4 4
Mr. Topsis	0 4 4
Misses Pearson	0 3 3

By Miss Rule.	
Mrs. Rule	2 0 0
Miss Rule	0 10 0
Donations by ditto.	0 11 0
By Miss Smith.	
Mrs. Boden	6 10 0
A Friend	0 5 6

The Sunday School.

Second Class of Boys.	
Mr. J. Boden's	0 14 0
Miss Stone's ditto	0 14 0
of Girls	0 7 3
Girls' Box	0 6 0
Boys' ditto	0 4 0

Missionary Boxes.

Mrs. Broadfoot	1 9 8
Miss H. Wood	0 0 5
Miss Boden	0 6 7
Miss Fanny Boden	0 5 6
Mr. John Boden	0 4 6
Miss M. Topsis	0 4 6
Mr. Dakin's Bible Class	0 4 3
Miss Emma Boden	0 3 10
Miss Eliz. Francis	0 3 3
Fractions	0 0 4
Sunday School, for the Ship	5 10 0
31s. 2s. 3d.	

DEVONSHIRE.

Collections by Rev. J. B. Coles.	
Colyton, Public Meeting	0 14 6
Sidbury.	
Ditto	0 17 7
For the Ship	0 3 8
Exs. 2s. 6d. & 1s. 3s. 9d.	
Torrington, on account	3 0 0

Witheridge.

Public Meeting	1 1 9
Mrs. Smith's Box	0 13 0
Mr. C. Partridge's Box	0 2 11
For the Ship	1 4 0
3s. 2s. 2d.	
	8 0 8

Braunton.

Rev. J. Young.	
Public Meeting	2 6 2
After Sermon	1 13 6

Missionary Boxes.

Mrs. Skinner	0 17 9
Master Young	0 4 0
Do. for Mission Ship	0 3 9
J. Cockburn, Esq.	0 5 0
Exs. 2s. 3d. & 5s. 7s. 6d.	
Contributions, per Mr. W. Harris	4 0 3

Exeter.

Castle Street Chapel.	
Rev. D. Hewitt.	
Collections	34 7 1
Mrs. Jones (S.)	1 1 6
Miss Lee, ditto	0 10 0
A Friend (D.)	15 0 0
50s. 18s. 1d.	

Ilfracombe.

Rev. G. Waterman.	
Sabbath School	1 1 0
Ditto, for the Ship	0 15 3
1s. 16s. 3d.	

Lapford.

Per Mr. W. Croote, Jun.	
Collection	1 15 3
Zeal Monachorum	0 8 3
Basnett, Rev. W. H.	0 10 0
Croote, Mr. W., Jun.	1 1 0
Miscellaneous	0 5 6
4s.	

Sandford.	
Rev. H. Pope.	
Public Meeting	1 13 4
Rev. H. Pope	0 5 0
For the Ship	0 16 4
Exs. 4s. 3d. & 2s. 10s.	

DORSETSHIRE.

Poole.	
Rev. E. R. Conder.	
On account	20 0 6
Malachi iii. 10.	3 0 0
23s.	
Upway.	
Rev. C. Gowar.	
Sunday School, for the "John Williams"	1 14 0
Public Collection	1 15 4

Boxes.

Annie Gale	1 7 7
Sunday School	0 9 0
Miss Hitt	0 5 10
Mary's Offerings	0 4 0
Collected by Mrs. S. Gale.	
Mrs. S. Gale	0 4 6
Master W. Gale	0 4 0
Mrs. Symonds	0 4 0
Charles	0 1 0
Smaller Sums	0 1 6
Collected by Mrs. Ann Drake.	
Mrs. Roper	0 5 0
Mr. Thomas	0 4 4
Mrs. Drake	0 4 4
Miss Hitt	0 4 4
Mrs. Crocker	0 4 4
Mrs. Lovelace	0 4 4
Mrs. Summers	0 2 2
Mrs. Christopher	0 2 2
Mrs. John Peters	0 2 2
Miss Bugg	0 2 2
Box	0 0 7
Collected by Mrs. Gowar.	
Mr. Homer	0 10 0
Mr. W. Thomas	0 10 0
Rev. C. Gowar	0 10 0
Mrs. Hitt	0 5 0
Mrs. Roper	0 4 4
Mrs. Mussell	0 4 4
Mrs. C. Gale	0 4 4
Mrs. Pashen	0 4 4
A Thank offering	0 1 0
Exs. 1s. 3d. & 10s. 19s. 2d.	

Collected by Mrs. Ann Drake.

Mrs. Roper	0 5 0
Mr. Thomas	0 4 4
Mrs. Drake	0 4 4
Miss Hitt	0 4 4
Mrs. Crocker	0 4 4
Mrs. Lovelace	0 4 4
Mrs. Summers	0 2 2
Mrs. Christopher	0 2 2
Mrs. John Peters	0 2 2
Miss Bugg	0 2 2
Box	0 0 7

Collected by Mrs. Gowar.

Mr. Homer	0 10 0
Mr. W. Thomas	0 10 0
Rev. C. Gowar	0 10 0
Mrs. Hitt	0 5 0
Mrs. Roper	0 4 4
Mrs. Mussell	0 4 4
Mrs. C. Gale	0 4 4
Mrs. Pashen	0 4 4
A Thank offering	0 1 0
Exs. 1s. 3d. & 10s. 19s. 2d.	

DURHAM.

Chester-le-Street.	
Missionary Boxes	1 7 4
Sunday School ditto	1 0 3
Collections by Miss Owen	1 4 0
Public Meeting	2 2 6
Exs. 9s. 6d. & 5s. 4s. 7d.	

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bristol Auxiliary Society.	
Per W. D. Wills, Esq.	
Treasurer	127 5 3

HAMPSHIRE.

Crandall.	
Legacy of the late S. J. Smither, Esq.	50 0 0
Petersfield, per Mr. J. G. Fairbairn	2 10 2

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Ryde.	
George Street Chapel.	
Mr. J. F. Wheeler, Secretary.	
Collected by—	
Miss Colennet	0 18 5
Miss Halstead	0 14 1
Miss Jobin	1 4 11
Miss Guy	1 8 3
Miss Jolliffe	1 6 8
Per Miss Jolliffe	2 0 0
Mr. J. F. Wheeler	2 0 0

Mr. J. F. Wheeler, Shortwood Day School, Jamaica	2 0 0
Miss Morris (S.)	2 0 0
Mrs. Percival (S.)	1 0 0
Mr. Rawkins (S.)	1 0 0

Missionary Boxes.

Miss Percival	2 2 0
John Dean	0 3 0
Miss Tull	0 8 5
Miss Reeve, Long-bridge	0 8 1
Miss Lewis's Juvenile Working Party, for the Rev. W. Alloway's Station, Jamaica, W. Indies, value	6 0 0

Missionary Collection.

Per Miss Breadon, Native Teacher, T. S. Guyer	10 0 0
Missionary Collection for Windows	5 8 0
Sunday School Children	3 10 0
Exs. 41s. 6d. & 54s. 6s. 6d.	5 6 0

Box of Clothing, per Miss Jobin's Juvenile Working Party, for the Rev. W. Alloway's Station, Jamaica, W. Indies, value	6 0 0
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HERTFORDSHIRE.

Chipping, Sunday School, per Mr. Lewis	0 13 6
Redbourne, Rev. E. Russ	1 3 0

KENT.

Maize Hill.	
Ladies' Auxiliary, on account	6 0 0
Sydenham.	
Auxiliary, per J. Eves, Esq.	44 13 2

Tunbridge Wells.

Auxiliary, per Mrs. J. Wilson, on account	16 10 0
Woolwich.	
Miss Portal, per Rev. W. Gill	30 0 0

LANCASHIRE.

Ashton-under-Lyne.	
Miss Buckley, for the Native Teacher, Abel Buckley	15 0 0
Bolton.	
Duke's Alley Chapel.	
Rev. W. H. Davison.	
Weekly Offerings	29 15 10
Mr. J. Lever (A.)	1 1 0
Mr. T. Greson (A.)	5 0 0
26s. 16s. 10d.	

Liverpool.

West Lancashire Auxiliary, per S. Job, Esq. Crescent Chapel.	
Juvenile Society.	
For Rev. Mr. Hall's School, Madras	18 0 0
For Mr. Hillier, of Zion Mission Station, Jamaica	6 0 0
	24 0 0

Waverley.
 Trinity Chapel.
 Collections..... 18 13 7
 Public Meeting..... 4 4 6
 By Collections..... 13 0 2
 597. 15s. 3d.

Manchester.
 East Lancashire
 Auxiliary, per S.
 Fletcher, Esq., on
 account..... 43 14 0

Mr. Barlow, for Chi-
 nese Missions..... 1 0 0
 Mrs. Barlow, for
 Widows and Or-
 phans..... 1 0 0
 Collection at Public
 Meeting..... 2 13 7
 Mr. Cotton..... 0 5 0
 Per Missionary Ship
 1 11 0

Brownhills.
 Monthly Collections 3 0 6
 Mrs. Birch..... 1 0 0
 For Missionary Ship
 Mr. Cotton..... 3 11 8
 Exs. 19s.; 177. 15s. 3d.

LINCOLNSHIRE.
 Brigg, Ladies' Work-
 ing Society, per
 Mrs. Bradley, for
 the Native Teacher
 William Martin,
 half year..... 5 0 0

SUFFOLK.
 Auxiliary Society,
 per W. Prentice,
 Esq., on account..... 183 14 7

Lavenham, L. G., for
 the Native Teacher
 Isabella Meeking 10 0 0

NORFOLK.
 Thetford.
 Independent Chapel.
 By Juvenile Collec-
 tors..... 3 3 0

WARWICKSHIRE.
 Birmingham District.
 Per W. Beaumont,
 Esq., on account..... 500 0 0

NORTHUMBERLAND.
 Haydon Bridge.
 Rev. G. W. Swann.
 Collection..... 2 6 6

Bedworth.
 Rev. S. Hilliard.
 Mr. Gill..... (A. S.) 1 1 0
 Mr. Gibberd..... (A. S.) 1 1 0
 Mrs. J. M. Linney
 (A. S.) 1 0 0
 Collection..... 2 9 7
 Misses Linney, Mis-
 sionary Box..... 0 7 6
 Mr. Joseph Kelsey
 (A. S.) 0 5 0
 Rev. S. Hilliard (D.) 0 5 0
 Willey Horobin's
 Box..... 0 2 6
 Exs. 2s. 7d.; 67. 8s.

North Shields.
 St. Andrew's Chapel.
 Rev. A. Jack.
 Per Mrs. Pow.....
 Missionary Sermons 20 2 8
 Missionary Meeting 10 1 0
 Miss Emily Hadda-
 way's Missionary
 Box..... 0 10 3
 13 Missionary Boxes
 from Sabbath
 School..... 2 7 2
 Misses Wright's Ju-
 venile Bazaar..... 3 0 0
 Exs. 30s. 6d.; 347. 10s. 7d.

Foleshill.
 Rev. G. L. Withers.
 Collection..... 1 16 6
 Emma Edwards..... 0 14 8
 Allen, Mrs. John..... 0 13 7
 Perks, Ann..... 0 3 11
 Groves, Phoebe..... 0 13 4
 Clarke, Ann..... 0 11 0
 Flude, tanny..... 0 4 10
 Spencer, Mrs..... 1 3 9
 Allen, Mrs. Philip..... 2 0 4
 Marston, Emma..... 0 2 6
 Warner, Anna Maria
 Chaklaway, Mr. D. C. 0 10 0
 Sunday School
 Teachers and Child-
 ren, for Ship..... 1 9 6
 Exs. 3s. 3d.; 117. 1s.

OXFORDSHIRE.
 Oxford.
 A Friend, per Mr.
 Underhill..... 5 0 0

Kenilworth.
 Rev. J. Button.
 Missionary Sermons 4 1 10
 Mr. Thos. Hennell,
 2 years..... 2 2 0
 A Friend, ditto..... 1 0 0
 Missionary Boxes.
 Girls' School..... 0 12 6
 Boys' ditto..... 0 5 6
 Mr. Hancock..... 0 5 7
 Mrs. Hughes..... 0 3 6
 Miss Andrews..... 0 3 6
 H. Webb..... 0 3 6
 Mrs. Sharp..... 0 2 0
 Mrs. Akers..... 0 1 10
 Mrs. W. Clarke..... 0 1 9
 Miss Osborn..... 0 7 0
 Mr. Hancock..... 1 12 2
 Exs. 5s. 2d.; 107. 17s. 1d.

SHROPSHIRE.
 Market Drayton.
 Collected by Sabbath
 School Children
 for the Special
 Chinese Fund..... 1 3 9

SOMERSETSHIRE.
 Taunton.
 North Street Sab-
 bath School, per
 S. Folland, Esq.,
 Quarterly Contri-
 butions..... 4 0 0
 Ditto for the Ship
 127. 3 0 0

STAFFORDSHIRE.
 Ashley.
 Miss Ward's Box..... 0 7 8
 Sabbath School..... 1 17 0
 Subscriptions and
 Collections..... 4 5 2
 47. 16s. 8d.

WILTSHIRE.
 Salisbury.
 Congregational Chapel.
 Rev. H. J. Chancellor.
 J. C. Wheeler, Esq.,
 Treasurer.
 Annual Collection..... 3 8 0
 Public Meeting..... 5 2 6

Rev. D. Griffiths.
 Miss Warburton..... 0 3 7
 Miss M. A. Tolofree..... 1 17 0
 Mrs. Griffiths..... 1 10 7
 Miss M. Hordern..... 0 8 3
 Sunday School Box 0 13 0

Subscriptions.
 J. C. Wheeler, Esq. 5 0 0
 Read, Mr., Sen. New
 Court..... 3 0 0
 Read, Mr. James..... 1 1 0
 Chubb, Mr..... 1 1 0

Ladies' Collections.
 Mrs. Read, Treasurer.
 Armstrong, Mrs..... 1 5 6
 Wristbridge, Mrs..... 1 5 3
 Hill, Miss..... 2 5 0
 Buckle, Mrs., Girls'
 School..... 3 12 3
 Hill, Mr., Boys' do. 1 10 0
 Infant School..... 0 5 8

Boxes.
 Hunt, Mr..... 0 1 7
 Botham, P. W..... 0 2 3
 Chubb, Master..... 0 4 7
 Leach, E. & F..... 0 17 4
 Read, Miss S. M..... 0 6 6
 Horler, W..... 0 18 6
 Leicomb, M..... 0 3 7
 Cooper, J..... 0 2 5
 Chancellor, E. & F. 0 4 1
 Rose, F..... 0 1 4
 Fractions..... 0 0 6
 347. 18s. 9d.

Collections by Rev. T. Mann.
 Dulford.

Missionary Boxes.
 Sunday School..... 0 14 10
 Mrs. Swatton..... 0 12 2
 Miss Anney Godwin..... 0 7 0
 Matthew Swatton..... 0 1 8
 Rev. J. Protheroe..... 1 11 0
 Mrs. Hickman..... 0 9 7
 Miss Atkins..... 0 4 3
 Job Andrews..... 0 5 4
 Edwin Rolfe..... 0 4 8
 Earnest Britain..... 0 17 3
 Miss Maria Godwin
 Ditto, for China..... 0 1 8
 Mary Jane Muklin..... 0 3 0
 Collection..... 2 12 7
 St. Gs. Cd.

Corsham.
 Missionary Boxes.
 Mr. J. Freeth..... 0 4 8
 Mr. Ring..... 0 10 0
 Mr. Stantial, Sen..... 0 3 7
 Mr. J. Stantial..... 0 7 1
 Master Thos. Barton..... 0 7 0
 Miss Acom..... 0 2 2
 Mr. Bowden..... 0 2 3
 Mr. Bryant..... 0 2 5
 Mr. J. Harris..... 0 2 0
 Mr. Mizen..... 0 2 3
 Mr. Moody..... 0 1 9
 Mr. Oliver..... 0 4 3
 Mrs. Little..... 0 4 3
 Collection..... 2 15 1
 57. 8s.

Holt.
 Rev. W. Smith.
 Miss L. Beaver, Secretary.
 A Public Free-will
 Offering..... 19 0 0
 Rev. W. Smith (S.)..... 1 0 0
 Ditto, for India and
 China..... 1 0 0
 Mrs. Beaver..... (S.) 0 10 0
 Mr. Beaver, for
 India and China..... 1 0 0
 5 Sacramental Collec-
 tion for Widows
 and Orphans..... 0 16 7

Missionary Boxes.
 Mrs. Beaver..... 1 2 1
 Mrs. Stevens..... 0 14 4
 Boxes of Two Friends 0 10 2
 Mr. Beaver's Wool-
 sorters..... 0 15 6
 Eliza Jones..... 0 15 6
 Mary Jones..... 1 15 4
 W. Gum..... 0 4 8
 Sunday School..... 0 6 1
 Sundry Boxes, con-
 taining smaller
 sums..... 0 18 10
 Collection..... 2 5 8
 Collected by Children
 for the Missionary
 Ship..... 4 1 5
 Exs. 9s. 6d.; 277. 6s. 3d.

WORCESTERSHIRE.
 Auxiliary Society.
 E. Wall, Esq., Treasurer.

Bromsgrove.
 Rev. J. Parsons,
 Sabbath Schools.
 Mr. Witheford's Class 1 10 1
 Mr. Geo. James..... 0 3 0
 Mr. Skidmore..... 0 2 2
 Mr. Snauford..... 0 8 1
 James Amiss, Jun..... 0 5 4
 B. Witheford, Jun..... 0 6 0
 W. Witheford, Jun..... 0 5 1
 E. Warner..... 0 7 9
 Geo. Taylor..... 0 4 4
 H. Crawford..... 0 2 5
 H. Wyatt..... 0 2 3
 Mrs. Amiss..... 1 11 1
 Miss Jones..... 0 10 11
 Mrs. Witheford..... 0 5 6
 Mrs. Pearce..... 0 5 5
 Miss Witheford..... 0 7 7
 Miss B. Witheford..... 0 2 8
 Mrs. Laughton..... 0 1 1
 Mrs. W. Witheford..... 0 3 2
 Mrs. Warner..... 0 0 11
 Mrs. Parson's Infant
 Class..... 0 5 7
 Subscription by E.
 Perkins (Superin-
 tendent)..... 7 6 10
 New Year's Collec-
 tion from Schools
 for China..... 1 7 7
 E. Perkins, Esq.,
 Subscription, do..... 1 7 7
 Catshill School..... 0 2 6
 Rubery School..... 0 13 4
 Juvenile Auxiliary,
 Mrs. Witheford, 0 10 6
 Miss Rose Parson's 1 4 2
 Miss & Master Pat-
 ridge..... 0 4 0
 Mr. James Amiss,
 Jun..... 1 10 0
 Mr. B. Witheford,
 Jun..... 1 0 0
 Master Wrother..... 0 2 0
 Meeting..... 0 8 0
 W. and C. Griffin..... 0 17 7
 Geo. Parsons..... 0 17 1

Family Boxes.
 Mrs. Munce..... 0 15 11
 Miss Euckingham..... 0 9 9
 Clement E. Sealey..... 0 6 2
 Mrs. Pinfield..... 0 10 0
 Mrs. James Parsons 0 4 6
 Master Gunner..... 0 3 6
 Miss Adams..... 0 2 6
 Mr. John Weaver..... 0 4 3
 Mrs. Hewson..... 0 2 6
 Mr. Thos. W. Wall..... 0 4 7
 Hanbury Smith..... 0 2 2
 Mrs. Scrivens, Sen..... 0 4 0
 Mrs. Shaw..... 0 4 1
 Miss Parry..... 0 5 1
 Mast. Ashwell Parry 0 3 2
 James Parry..... 0 2 3
 Fractions..... 0 2 3
 Sacramental Offer-
 ing for Widows'
 Fund..... 2 0 0
 E. Perkins, Esq.,
 Two Casks of Nails 4 4 0
 James Barrow, Esq. 1 0 0
 Collection at Public
 Meeting..... 4 2 0
 Wickford School, Mr.
 Groter..... 1 0 0
 Exs. 40s.; 397. 4s. 3d.

Dudley.
 Rev. D. K. Shoebottom.
 Sacramental Offer-
 ing to Widow's
 Fund..... 7 0 4
 Collections after
 Sermons..... 27 5 7
 Ditto, after Address
 to Sunday Schools 2 13 9
 Ditto, after Public
 Meeting..... 5 4 4
 Annual Subscrip-
 tions..... 12 2 5
 Juvenile Subscrip-
 tions..... 17 7 9
 Missionary Boxes 2 6 11
 Ditto in Sunday
 Schools..... 1 10 5
 Collected in Sunday
 Schools..... 10 0 4
 Collected by Richard
 Pickrell (a blind
 man)..... 0 10 6

Subscription for
Four Orphan
Children at Mirza-
pore 12 0 0
A Thank-offering .. 4 0 0

Donations.

Mr. Jno. Hall 2 0 0
Mrs. Stanley 1 1 0
James Wood, Esq.,
for China 10 0 0
John Whitehouse,
Esq., for Native
Teacher, James
Dawson 10 0 0
Mrs. Whitehouse,
for Native Teacher
John Whitehouse 10 0 0
Exs. 50s.; 1337. 5s. 6d.

Malvern.

Rev. T. Turner.
Subscriptions.

Mr. and Mrs. John-
son 5 0 0
Doctor Grindrod..... 1 1 0
Rev. J. C. Turner 1 0 0
Miss Haigh 1 0 0
Miss Boniface 1 0 0
Mrs. Streaton 1 0 0
Mr. Huie 1 0 0
Mr. Thos. Turner .. 1 0 0
Rev. J. Lumb 0 10 0
Mr. R. W. Bains..... 0 10 0
Miss Coleman 0 10 0
Mr. Evans 0 6 0
Mr. Saunders 0 6 0
Lady Grant 0 6 0
Mr. W. H. Kerr 0 5 0
Mrs. McCann 0 5 0
Mr. Geo. Harris 0 5 0
Mrs. Hook 0 5 0
Mr. W. Davies 0 4 4
Miss Clifton 0 4 0
John Price 0 3 0
Small Sums 0 5 8

Missionary Boxes.

Eastfield Manse..... 1 14 9
Miss E. Doward..... 1 5 4
Tea Meeting..... 0 10 6
Bible Class..... 0 1 4
Sunday School..... 0 8 4
Mrs. Young 0 7 0
Mr. A. Lewis 0 5 6
Miss Young 0 5 0
Miss S. Fox 0 4 6
Master Stallard .. 0 3 2
Master H. Chamber-
lain 0 3 0
Collection, 8th July. 3 15 0
Ditto, 10th July 5 10 3
Ditto, additional..... 0 4 7
Collected at Countess
of Huntingdon
Chapel, Rev. Mr.
Wood 7 17 4
39l. 6s. 1d.

Stourbridge.

Rev. J. Richards.
Annual Subscriptions.

Rev. J. Richards..... 1 0 0
Mr. Dunn 0 10 0
Mr. Hy. Richards... 0 10 0
A Friend 5 0 0
A Pauper in Union-
house 0 1 0

Missionary Boxes.

Miss Rose 0 16 3
Ann Smith 0 5 8
Wm. Parcoe 0 5 9
Chapel Box 0 6 4

Ladies' Working
Party 1 0 0
Girls' School 2 12 9
Boys' School 2 5 3
Public Collection ... 6 18 6
Exs. 12s.; 20l. 19s. 6d.

Worcester.

Rev. J. Bartlett.
Sacramental Collec-
tions for Widows'
Fund 6 5 3

Annual Subscriptions.

R. Padmore, Esq.,
M.P. 1 1 0
Edwd. Evans, Esq., .. 1 0 0
Robt. Gilham, Esq., .. 1 1 6
T. R. Hill, Esq. 1 1 0
Dr. Everett 2 2 0
Edward Wall, Esq., .. 1 0 0
Jabez Horne, Esq., .. 1 0 0
Rev. Mr. Dodd 1 1 0
Geo. Joseland, Esq., .. 1 1 0
Mrs. W. Hill 1 1 0
Mrs. Taylor 0 10 6
Miss Chivers 0 6 0
Mr. C. Martin 0 10 0
T. R. Hill, for Native
Teacher, Richard
Evans 10 0 0
Mrs. Edwd. Evans,
for Native Teacher,
Catherine Eicker-
ton Evans 5 0 0
Miss Richards, for
Native Schools in
India 1 4 0
Missionary Boxes... 6 13 7
Rev. Mr. Dodd's Mis-
sionary Society .. 19 11 0
Angel Street Sunday
Home School 11 14 0

Halcoo Village.

Miss Barnett 0 5 7
Mr. Strate 0 3 0

Ombersley Village.

Mr. Black 0 1 0
Margaret Allen 0 5 0
Miss Parcoe 0 9 0
Ombersley School .. 0 11 0
Collections after
Missionary Ser-
mons at Angel St. 23 16 6

Lovesmore Chapel.

Rev. H. Wardley.
Collections, Sub-
scriptions, and
Missionary Boxes 9 16 5
Collection after Pub-
lic Meeting 6 7 5

Leigh Sinton.

Collection after Ser-
mon 3 10 4
For Mr. Jones's
School at Island
Mare 5 14 0
Mr. Bennett's Mis-
sionary Box 1 0 0
Children's ditto 1 0 6
Mr. Smith 1 1 4
Mary Humphries ... 0 11 8

Less Expenses (part
county), 7l. 0s. 6d.;
115l. 13s. 1d.;
348 10 4

Including 23l. 0s. 7d. previ-
ously acknowledged.

YORKSHIRE.

Bradford Auxiliary,
per J. Rawson,
Esq., balance 4 16 5
Ditto, on account .. 100 0 0

Ecclehill.

Rev. J. Aston.
Profits of Work done
by the Ladies in
connection with
the Christian Be-
nevolent Society... 2 0 0

Brighouse.

Rev. R. Harley, F.R.A.S.
Collection (propor-
tion) 15 17 0
Subscriptions by
Mrs. Allatt and
Mrs. Sugden 21 4 6
Ditto, by Mrs. At-
kinson's Society, for
Ladies' Society, for
Native Teacher, T.
P. Sugden 10 0 0
A Friend, for Native
Teacher, P. H.
Allatt 10 0 0
Special China Fund 10 0 0
Exs. 11s.; 70l. 5s. 2d.

Scarborough.

Mr. R. Huie, Jun., Treas.
Collections.

Public Meeting 22 15 10
Bar Church 45 3 4
Ditto, Communion.. 5 17 2
Old Chapel 7 11 0
Ditto, United Com-
munion 2 14 0
Juvenile Missionary
Meeting 1 15 6
George Rawson,
Esq., for China 5 0 0
Mrs. Edwd. Strick-
land, ditto 5 0 0
Mrs. Rawson's Bible
Class, ditto 1 0 0

Missionary Boxes.

Bar Church, Mis-
sionary Prayer
Meetings 3 5 6
Ditto, Sunday School 0 19 2
Mrs. Robt. Tindall's
Children 1 9 11
Florence Balgarnie .. 0 12 1
R. and H. Huie 0 10 0
A. Tindall 0 5 11
John Tissiman 0 2 1
Exs. 57s. 6d.; 101l. 4s. 3d.

WALES.

Buckley Mountain.

Rev. J. Griffith.
Mrs. William and Timothy
Catherall's Box.

William Shepherd,
Esq. 2 3 0
Mr. Wm. Catherall,
Jun. 1 1 0
Mr. Timothy Cather-
all 0 10 0
From the Men at
the Works 1 0 0
In Smaller Sums ... 0 7 0

Mrs. Griffith's Box.

Mr. Edward Parry.. 0 2 6
Mr. Wm. Catherall,
Sen. 0 5 0
Mr. John Taylor,
Sen. 0 2 6
Mr. John Taylor,
Jun. 0 2 6
Mr. J. Griffiths, The
Green 0 3 6
Mr. Fox Castle Hill 0 2 6
In Smaller Sums ... 3 7 6
By Cards, for the
"John Williams" ... 0 10 4
Sunday School Box. 1 14 9
Public Collection ... 2 11 1

Less Home Mission 14 2 7
9 0 0
Foreign Mission ... 5 2 7

Merthyr.

Zoar Chapel.
Rev. B. Owen.
Collections, less 10s.
Expenses 24 7 0

SCOTLAND.

Dumfriesshire, W.B. 2 10 0

Elgin.

Collected by Ann Gordon.

Mrs. Bain 0 2 0
Mr. Simpson Roseisle 0 2 6
Mrs. Anderson Rose-
isle 0 2 6
A Friend 0 2 0
Mrs. Mitchell Darn-
away 0 5 0
Miss Russell 0 3 6
Miss G. J. Russell... 0 3 6
Mr. Simpson Buthill 0 2 6
Mr. Gordon Brun-
land 0 2 6
Mr. Gordon Draper .. 0 2 0
Mrs. McKean 0 2 6
Miss Gordon 0 2 6
17. 13s.

Glasgow, the late
H. Wood, Esq., of
Jamaica, per D.P.
Wood, Esq. 5 0 0

Perth.

A Member of the
North United
Presbyterian Con-
gregation 5 0 0
Ditto, for India 5 0 0
107.

Skene House.

Mrs. J. Ewart, per
Rev. J. H. Budden 2 10 0
The Misses Ewart.
ditto 1 0 0
3l. 10s.

AUSTRALIA.

Per Rev. W. Cuthbertson.
New South Wales
Auxiliary 140 0 0
Mr. Kilpatrick, for
China 1 0 0
Ditto, for India 1 0 0
142.

Contributions in aid of the Society will be thankfully received by Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart.,
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Mr. W. F. Watson, 52, Princes-street, Edinburgh; Robert Goodwin, Esq., 235, George-street, and
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House, 32, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin. Post-Office Orders should be in favour of Rev. Ebenezer
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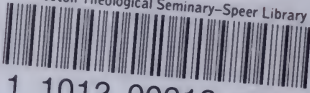
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